

The steamship Asia arrived at this port on Saturday morning, bringing intelligence to the 1st instant. The news indicates a prevalent belief in England that the French Emperor's speech, at the opening of the Legislature, really means non-intervention. And this feeling would appear to be in part reflected in the English Money market, where Canada, on Saturday, the 1st, are reported at 92½ to 93. Further restrictive orders have issued from the English Foreign Office in reference to the furnishing of supplies for American vessels of war, or commissioned rebel boats. The orders, however, lay down no new principle, but merely point to the observance of what is defined as the strictest "neutrality." Among the general news of interest by this arrival is the report that a Roman Ecclesiastical Council

force from Cairo to attack the fort, are much less required than they are at Cairo—I shall proceed to that place. I have sent the "Tyler to the Tennessee River to render the railroad bridge impassable." On Saturday morning Com. Foote dispatched the mortar-boats up the Cumberland, to engage in the battle. These formidable engines are constructed of great beams of timber, placed transversely, and bolted and braced together. They have no keels, and cannot be sunk, unless shot to pieces. The mortars weigh 8½ tons each, and throw a 325-pound shell, with accuracy, 3 miles, so that they may be anchored pretty well out of reach of the Rebel artillery. It is believed that these boats arrived in time to participate in the "action" yesterday. The fighting on Friday and Saturday was severe, and the loss heavy on both sides, including two Union Colonels killed and two wounded. Our latest dates are to 5 p. m. on Saturday. Swartz's battery, which was taken by the enemy, was recaptured by our men. The upper fort was taken at 4 o'clock, and the Union flag is now floating over it. Our troops behaved with great gallantry. Gen. Grant telegraphed, after the taking of this fort, that the position gained commanded Douelson, and he would capture that fort yesterday. The Rebels, environed on all sides by the Union forces, and seeing escape out of the question, had, in their desperation, hoisted the black flag over their works. By the time this reaches our

But there is peril in every assumption of extraordinary power—peril of perversion, of undue extension, and of unreasonable prolongation. The love of power is so strong a passion that it is difficult to make the actual wielder perceive and respect the demarcation which separates vigor from tyranny. To have declared the District of Columbia in a state of siege and placed all Maryland under martial law last April would have been plainly and amply justifiable; while to seize and incarcerate men on the mere warrant of a Secretary in New-York, Connecticut, and even Vermont, at no time necessary, has for months been naked and atrocious despotism. Mind, that we are not questioning the existence or the machinations of traitors, even in New-England, nor disputing the propriety of arresting, convicting, and punishing them; but it were a base libel on the people of the Free States to pretend that the state of opinion among them has for months been such as to interpose any obstacle to the conviction and punishment of

But as it is possible that comprehensive and satisfactory arrangements of this kind could not be seasonably made, the bill further authorizes the Commissioners, if necessary, to take the business directly into their own hands, and provides for the expenses of all necessary proceedings to this end. To guard against excessive outlay, the bill limits the expenditure of the Commission to a maximum of ten dollars an acre, for putting things in order, purchasing seed, tools, and whatever is necessary to start the crops.

The Commissioners are directed to deal with the laboring population as Commissioners of the Poor, and on the principles of the most economical and judicious management.

it as will yield a revenue proportionate to the value of those springs. Compel the owners or lessees of salt-works standing on State land to manufacture salt in the same at least four months out of every year, or permit the State to find tenants for them who will, and give such tenants ample protection; for "outsiders" there have a hard road to travel. With a fair rate of duty, and such laws as will put a stop to the dog-in-the-manger practices of unprincipled salt monopolists, no "company" can afford to pay nearly one half the value of the salt it makes to prevent everybody else from making any.

The necessities of the State demand revenue from all her legitimate resources. Congress has within the past year increased the duty on foreign salt three or fourfold, and is to-day debating the policy of a further increase. Shall the State of New-York, owning the most valuable salines on this continent, if not in the world, forego the benefits she might derive from them, or weakly or wickedly squander them on a corporation which will most certainly use them oppressively?—on a corporation which is

Well: if "rabid Abolition" passes Secession ordinances and raises armies to defy and subvert the Union, of course it will have to be "put down." But, so long as it obeys the laws and the constituted authorities, what are you going to do about it?

Messrs. Spofford & Tileston, who went to England to regain possession of their steamship, the Nashville, stolen from them by the Rebels in the earlier part of the war, have been there out of the Admiralty Court.

Cov.	Slaves.	Total Population.
Anderson	585	7,060
Campbell	398	6,712
Carter	575	7,124
Coke	849	19,463
Johnson	233	5,016
Knox	2,510	22,512
Six Counties	4,775	59,143